

# FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS

## FISHERIES

These regulations implement the provisions of Title VIII of ANILCA relevant to the taking of fish and shellfish on public lands in the State of Alaska. The regulations in this part do not permit subsistence uses in Glacier Bay National Park, Kenai Fjords National Park, Katmai National Park, and that portion of Denali National Park established as Mt. McKinley National Park prior to passage of ANILCA, where subsistence taking and uses are prohibited. The regulations in this part do not supersede agency specific regulations.

These regulations apply on all public lands and waters, including all non-navigable waters located on these lands, on all navigable and non-navigable water within the exterior boundaries of the following areas, and on inland waters adjacent to the exterior boundaries of the following areas:

- Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge;
- Alaska Peninsula/Becharof National Wildlife Refuge;
- Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve;
- Arctic National Wildlife Refuge;
- Bering Land Bridge National Preserve;
- Cape Krusenstern National Monument;
- Chugach National Forest, excluding marine waters;
- Denali National Preserve and the 1980 additions to Denali National Park;
- Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve;
- Glacier Bay National Preserve;
- Innoko National Wildlife Refuge;
- Izembek National Wildlife Refuge;
- Katmai National Preserve;
- Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge;
- Kenai Fjords National Park;
- Kenai National Wildlife Refuge;
- Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park;
- Kobuk Valley National Park;
- Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge;
- Koyukuk/Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge;
- Lake Clark National Park and Preserve;
- National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska;
- Noatak National Preserve;
- Selawik National Wildlife Refuge;
- Sitka National Historical Park;
- Steese National Conservation Area;
- Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge;
- Togiak National Wildlife Refuge;
- Tongass National Forest, including Admiralty Island National Monument and Misty Fjords National Monument, and excluding marine waters;
- White Mountains National Recreation Area;
- Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve;
- Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve;
- Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge; and
- Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge.

This also includes all components of the **Wild and Scenic Rivers System** located outside the boundaries of National Parks, National Preserves or National Wildlife Refuges (including segments of the Alagnak River, Beaver Creek, Birch Creek, Delta River, Fortymile River, Gulkana River, and Unalakleet River).

These public lands remain subject to change through rulemaking pending a Department of the Interior review of title and jurisdictional issues regarding certain submerged lands beneath navigable waters in Alaska.

# FISHERIES

## Statewide Map: Federal Lands and Fishery Management Areas



### Fishery Management Areas

- Alaska Peninsula Area
- Aleutian Islands Area
- Bristol Bay Area
- Chignik Area
- Cook Inlet Area
- Kodiak Area
- Kotzebue Area
- Kuskokwim Area
- Norton Sound/Port Clarence Area
- Prince William Sound Area
- Southeastern Alaska Area
- Yakutat Area
- Yukon/Northern Area

# FISHERIES TERMS

The following general terms apply to subsistence fisheries. Shellfish terms are listed separately in the shellfish section. Also refer to the general definitions on pages xii-xiii.

**Anchor** means a device used to hold a fishing vessel or net in a fixed position relative to the beach; this includes using part of the seine or lead, a ship's anchor, or being secured to another vessel or net that is anchored.

**Beach seine** means a floating net which is designed to surround fish and is set from and hauled to the beach.

**Cast net** means a circular net with a mesh size of no more than 1½ inches and weights attached to the perimeter which, when thrown, surrounds the fish and closes at the bottom when retrieved.

**Char** means the following species: Arctic char (*Salvelinus alpinis*); lake trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*); brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*), and Dolly Varden (*Salvelinus malma*).

**Depth of net** means the perpendicular distance between cork line and lead line expressed as either linear units of measure or as a number of meshes, including all of the webbing composing the net.

**Dip net** means a bag-shaped net supported on all sides by a rigid frame; the maximum straight-line distance between any two points on the net frame, as measured through the net opening, may not exceed 5 feet; the depth of the bag must be at least 1/2 of the greatest straight-line distance, as measured through the net opening. No portion of the bag may be constructed of webbing that exceeds a stretched measurement of 4½ inches. The frame must be attached to a single rigid handle and be operated by hand.

**Drift gillnet** means a drifting gillnet that has not been intentionally staked, anchored or otherwise fixed.

**Fishwheel** means a fixed, rotating device, with no more than four baskets on a single axle, for catching fish which is driven by river current or other means.

**Freshwater of streams and rivers** means the line at which freshwater is separated from saltwater at the mouth of streams and rivers by a line drawn headland to headland across the mouth as the waters flow into the sea.

**Fyke net** means a fixed, funneling (fyke) device used to entrap fish.

**Gear** means any type of fishing apparatus.

**Gillnet** means a net primarily designed to catch fish by entanglement in a mesh that consists of a single sheet of webbing which hangs between cork line and lead line, and which is fished from the surface of the water.

**Groundfish** (or **bottomfish**) means any marine fish except halibut, osmerids, herring and salmonids.

**Hand purse seine** means a floating net which is designed to surround fish and which can be closed at the bottom by pursing the lead line. Pursing may only be done by hand power, and a free-running line through one or more rings attached to the lead line is not allowed.

**Handline** means a hand-held and operated line, with one or more hooks attached.

**Harvest limit** means the maximum legal take per person or designated group, per specified time period, in the area in which the person is fishing (even if part, or all of the fish are preserved). A fish, when landed and killed, becomes part of the harvest limit of the person originally hooking it.

**Herring pound** means an enclosure used primarily to contain live herring over extended periods of time.

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**Hung measure** means the maximum length of the cork line when measured wet or dry with traction applied at one end only.

**Jigging gear** means a line (or lines) with lures or baited hooks, drawn through the water by hand, and which are operated during periods of ice cover from holes cut in the ice, or from shore ice and which are drawn through the water by hand.

**Lead** means either a length of net employed for guiding fish into a seine, set gillnet, or other length of net, or a length of fencing employed for guiding fish into a fishwheel, fyke net or dip net.

**Legal limit of fishing gear** means the maximum aggregate of a single type of fishing gear permitted to be used by one individual or boat, or combination of boats in any particular regulatory area, district or section.

**Long line** means either a stationary, buoyed, or anchored line, or a floating, free-drifting line with lures or baited hooks attached.

**Mechanical jigging machine** means a mechanical device with line and hooks used to jig for halibut and bottomfish, but does not include hand gurdies or rods with reels.

**Possession limit** means the maximum number of fish a person or designated group may have in possession if the fish have not been canned, salted, frozen, smoked, dried, or otherwise preserved so as to be fit for human consumption after a 15 day period.

**Pot** means a portable structure designed and constructed to capture and retain live fish in the water.

**Purse seine** means a floating net which is designed to surround fish and which can be closed at the bottom by means of a free-running line through one or more rings attached to the lead line.

**Rockfish** means all species of the genus *Sebastes*.

**Rod and reel** means either a device upon which a line is stored on a fixed or revolving spool and is deployed through guides mounted on a flexible pole; or a line that is attached to a pole. In either case, bait or an artificial fly or lure is used as terminal tackle. This definition does not include the use of rod and reel gear for snagging.

**Salmon** means the following species: Pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*); sockeye "red" salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*); chinook "king" salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*); coho "silver" salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*); and chum salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*).

**Salmon stream** means any stream used by salmon for spawning, rearing, or for traveling to a spawning or rearing area.

**Set gillnet** means a gillnet that has been intentionally set, staked, anchored, or otherwise fixed.

**Spear** means a shaft with a sharp point or fork-like implement attached to one end which is used to thrust through the water to impale or retrieve fish and which is operated by hand.

**Stretched measure** means the average length of any series of 10 consecutive meshes measured from inside the first knot and including the last knot when wet. The 10 meshes, when being measured, must be an integral part of the net, as hung, and measured perpendicular to the selvages. Measurements must be made by means of a metal tape measure while the 10 meshes being measured are suspended vertically from a single peg or nail, under five-pound weight.

**Subsistence fishing permit** means a permit issued by the Alaska Department of Fish & Game or National Park Service, unless specifically identified otherwise.

**To operate fishing gear** means any of the following: To deploy gear in the water; to remove gear from the water; to remove fish or shellfish from the gear during an open season or period; or to possess a gillnet containing

# FISHERIES TERMS

fish during an open fishing period, except that a gillnet which is completely clear of the water is not considered to be operating for the purposes of minimum distance requirement.

**Trawl** means a bag-shaped net towed through the water to capture fish or shellfish, and includes beam, otter, or pelagic trawl.

**Troll gear** means a power gurdy troll gear consisting of a line or lines with lures or baited hooks which are drawn through the water by a power gurdy; hand troll gear consisting of a line or lines with lures or baited hooks which are drawn through the water from a vessel by hand trolling, strip fishing or other types of trolling, and which are retrieved by

hand power or hand-powered crank and not by any type of electrical, hydraulic, mechanical or other assisting device or attachment; or dinglebar troll gear consisting of one or more lines, retrieved and set with a troll gurdy or hand troll gurdy, with a terminally attached weight from which one or more leaders with one or more lures or baited hooks are pulled through the water while a vessel is making way.

**Trout** means the following species: Cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki*) and rainbow trout or steelhead trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*).

## GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR TAKING FISH

### General Provisions:

You may take fish for subsistence uses at any time by any method, unless you are restricted by the subsistence fishing regulations found in this booklet. You may not intentionally waste or destroy any subsistence-caught fish or shellfish. You may not take fish for subsistence uses within 300 feet of any dam, fish ladder, weir, culvert or other artificial obstruction, unless otherwise indicated. Federal harvest limits in a subsistence season for a species are not cumulative with the State harvest limits and season for the same species. This means that if you have taken the subsistence season's harvest limit for a particular species, you may not take any additional fish of that same species under any other State season harvest limit.

### Licenses, permits, harvest tickets, and reports:

You must be a rural Alaska resident, but no licenses are required to take fish or shellfish for subsistence uses. However, check the area you wish to fish to see if there are any required State or Federal subsistence fishing permits or permit calendars for that fishery management area. If you have been awarded a permit to take fish, you must have that permit in your possession during the taking. Some areas also require special reporting.

You are responsible for complying with all permit requirements and the regulations for methods and means, possession and transportation, and use. If a State or Federal law enforcement agent requests it, you must produce any licenses, permits, harvest tickets, or other required documents. The agents can also inspect any apparatus designed for taking fish or shellfish, or any fish in your possession.

You must complete and validate any harvest tickets, permits, or other

required documents before removing your fish from the harvest site. If you take fish under a community harvest system, you must report the harvest activity.

Read your fishing permit carefully. It lists the number of fish you can take for subsistence uses. Before fishing, you must get the permit, keep it in your possession and available for inspection while fishing or transporting subsistence-taken fish.

The permit may require you to keep accurate daily catch records (such as the number of fish taken by species, location and date of catch) and return them for management and conservation purposes. If you fail to return the record, you may be ineligible to get a subsistence permit for that activity during the following year (unless you can prove the report was lost due to unavoidable circumstances such as mail, accident, or sickness).

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#### Cultural and Educational Program Harvest Permits:

Organizations that conduct cultural/educational programs or camps may apply for a permit to harvest no more than 25 fish from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Subsistence Management. A qualifying program must have instructors, enrolled students, minimum attendance requirements, and standards for successful completion of the course. Applications should be submitted to the Office of Subsistence Management 60 days before the earliest desired harvest date.

#### Customary Trade and Commercial Uses:

Traditionally, Alaskans trade, barter, or sell fish through customary trade. You can exchange subsistence-harvested fish, fish parts, and fish eggs for cash to support personal and family needs, so long as it does not constitute a significant commercial enterprise. Individuals, businesses, or organizations may not purchase subsistence-taken fish, fish parts, or fish eggs for use in, or resale to, a significant commercial enterprise. The Federal Subsistence Board may recognize regional differences and define customary trade differently for separate regions of the State.

#### Methods and Means of Taking Fish

You may use the following legal types of gear for subsistence fishing, unless otherwise restricted in a specific fisheries management area.

##### **Gear:**

- Beach seine
- Cast net
- Drift gillnet
- Dip net
- Fish wheel
- Fyke net
- Hand purse seine
- Handline
- Herring pound
- Jigging gear
- Lead
- Longline
- Mechanical jigging machine
- Pot
- Purse seine
- Rod and reel
- Set gillnet
- Spear
- Trawl
- Troll gear

## GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR TAKING FISH

### General Restrictions

#### Bait:

You may not use live, non-indigenous, or subsistence-taken fish as bait for subsistence, commercial, or sport fishing purposes. However, you may use whitefish, herring, and unregulated species (that have no harvest limits or seasons listed) for bait. You may also use the head, tail, fins, and viscera of legally-taken subsistence fish for bait.

#### Explosives, Chemicals:

You may not use explosives or chemicals to take fish for subsistence uses.

#### Escape Mechanisms:

All pots used to take fish or shellfish must have an escape mechanism as follows:

All shellfish/bottomfish pots sidewalls (and the tunnel if included) must contain an opening at least 18 inches long and within 6 inches of the pot's bottom and parallel with it (except shrimp pots, where the opening must be at least 6 inches long). These openings must be laced, sewn, and secured together by a single length of untreated, 100 percent cotton twine (no larger than 30 thread, 36 thread for king or tanner crab pots). The cotton twine may only be knotted at each end, not tied or looped around the web bars.

All pots may also use a galvanic timed-release device that must release in no more than 30 days in salt water. This device needs to be attached in a way that when the device releases, the

twine must no longer secure or obstruct the pot's opening. The twine may be knotted only at each end and at the attachment points on the galvanic timed-release device.

Dungeness crab pot lids tie-down straps must be secured to the pot at one end by a single loop of untreated, 100 percent cotton twine (no larger than 60 thread). The pot lid must be secured so that, when the twine degrades, the lid must no longer be securely closed.

#### Salmon Permits:

You may take salmon only with a subsistence fishing permit, unless the subsistence regulations specifically do not require a permit for an area, or unless you are retaining salmon from your commercial catch.

#### Gillnet Restrictions:

Salmon—You may not use a gillnet over 50 fathoms long, unless otherwise noted under the specific fishery management area's regulations. The gillnet web must contain 30 filaments (or more) of equal diameter or at least 6 filaments, each at least 0.20 millimeter in diameter.

#### Stream Obstructions:

You may not obstruct any stream more than one-half its width with any gear for taking fish for subsistence uses, except when otherwise noted in the specific fishery management area's regulations. You also may not obstruct more than one-half the width of any stream with any stationary fishing device.



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### **Gear Identification:**

**Fishwheels**—Your first initial, last name, and address must be plainly and legibly inscribed on the side of your fishwheel facing midstream of the river.

**Kegs, Buoys, Stakes, Unattended Gear**—You may use kegs or buoys of any color but red on any permitted gear. Your first initial, last name, and address must be plainly and legibly inscribed on each keg, buoy, gillnet stakes, on stakes for ice fishing gear, and any other unattended fishing gear you use to take fish for subsistence uses.

### **Rod and Reel Fishing:**

You may use a rod and reel to take fish without a subsistence fishing permit, unless an area requires a permit. Except as otherwise specified, Federal harvest and possession limits for subsistence fishing with a rod and reel are the same listed on required harvest permits, or ADF&G subsistence fishing regulations (or, when no subsistence season for that species, the ADF&G sport fishing regulations) in those same areas.

### **Designating Another to Fish for You (by Harvest Permit only):**

If you are a Federally-qualified subsistence user, you (beneficiary) may designate another Federally-qualified subsistence user to take fish on your behalf. Any species of fish allowed for subsistence uses in an area may be taken under a designated harvest permit.

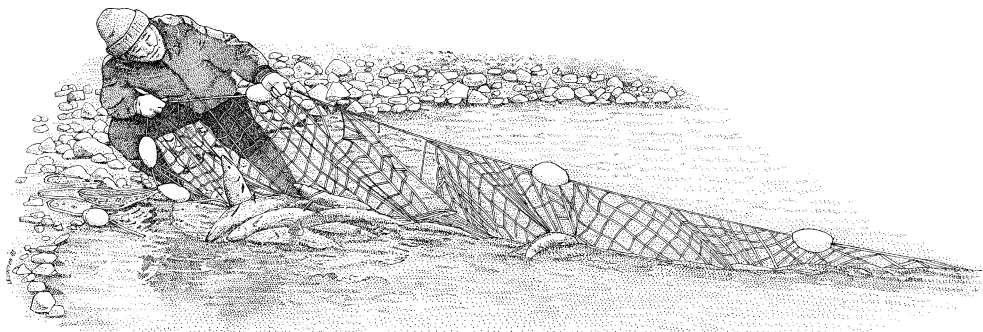
You can only designate one person to fish for you at one time, and cannot fish at the same time as your designated fisherman. Your designated fisherman must get a designated harvest permit before fishing, have the valid permit when fishing or transporting the fish, and must return a completed harvest report of any fish taken.

A designated fisherman may fish for any number of beneficiaries, but may not have more than two harvest limits in his/her possession at any one time or fish with more than one legal limit of gear.

### **Commercial Fishing:**

If you are a Federally-qualified subsistence user who also commercial fishes, you may retain fish for subsistence purposes from your lawfully-taken commercial catch.

When participating in a commercial and subsistence fishery at the same time, your combined fishing gear may not exceed that allowed under the commercial fishing regulations.



# GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR TAKING FISH

## Customary and Traditional Use Determinations: Fisheries

CUSTOMARY AND TRADITIONAL USE DETERMINATIONS		
Area	Species	Determination
KOTZEBUE AREA	All fish	Residents of the Kotzebue Area.
NORTON SOUND - PORT CLARENCE AREA	All fish	Residents of the Norton Sound-Port Clarence Area.
YUKON-NORTHERN AREA Yukon River drainage	Salmon, other than Yukon River Fall Chum salmon	Residents of the Yukon River drainage, including the community of Stebbins.
Yukon River drainage	Yukon River Fall chum salmon	Residents of the Yukon River drainage, including the communities of Stebbins, Scammon Bay, Hooper Bay, and Chevak.
Yukon River drainage	Freshwater fish species (other than salmon) , including sheefish, whitefish, lamprey, burbot, sucker, grayling, pike, char, and blackfish	Residents of the Yukon-Northern Area.
Remainder of Yukon-Northern Area	All fish	Residents of the Northern Area, except for those domiciled in Unit 26-B.
KUSKOKWIM AREA	Salmon	Residents of the Kuskokwim Area, except those persons residing on the United States military installation located on Cape Newenham, Sparrevohn USAFB, and Tatalina USAFB.
	Rainbow trout	Residents of the communities of Quinhagak, Goodnews Bay, Kwethluk, Eek, Akiachak, Akiak, and Platinum.
	Pacific cod	Residents of the communities of Chevak, Newtok, Tununak, Toksook Bay, Nightmute, Cheforak, Kipnuk, Mekoryuk, Kwigillingok, Kongiganak, Eek, and Tuntutuliak.
	All other fish other than herring	Residents of the Kuskokwim Area
Waters around Nunivak Island.	Herring and herring roe	Residents within 20 miles of the coast between the westernmost tip of the Naskonant Peninsula and the terminus of the Ishowik River and on Nunivak Island.
BRISTOL BAY AREA - Nushagak District, including drainages flowing into the district	Salmon and other freshwater fish	Residents of the Nushagak District and freshwater drainages flowing into the district.
Naknek-Kvichak District - Naknek River drainage	Salmon and other freshwater fish	Residents of the Naknek and Kvichak River drainages.

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### Customary and Traditional Use Determinations: Fisheries

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CUSTOMARY AND TRADITIONAL USE DETERMINATIONS		
Area	Species	Determination
Naknek-Kvichak District - Iliamna-Lake Clark drainage	Salmon and other freshwater fish	Residents of the Iliamna-Lake Clark drainage.
Togiak District, including drainages flowing into the district.	Salmon and other freshwater fish	Residents of the Togiak District, freshwater drainages flowing into the district, and the community of Manokotak.
Togiak District	Herring spawn on kelp	Residents of the Togiak District.
Remainder of the Bristol Bay Area	All fish	Residents of the Bristol Bay Area.
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS AREA	All fish	Residents of the Aleutian Islands Area and the Pribilof Islands.
ALASKA PENINSULA AREA	Halibut	Residents of the Alaska Peninsula Area and the communities of Ivanof Bay and Perryville.
	All other fish in the Alaska Peninsula Area	Residents of the Alaska Peninsula Area.
CHIGNIK AREA	Halibut, salmon and fish other than steelhead and rainbow trout	Residents of the Chignik Area.
KODIAK AREA – except the Mainland District, all waters along the south side of the Alaska Peninsula bounded by the latitude of Cape Douglas (58°N 52' North latitude) mid-stream Shelikof Strait, and east of the longitude of the southern entrance of Imuya Bay near Kilokak Rocks (57°N11'22" North latitude, 156°N20'30" West longitude)	Salmon	Residents of the Kodiak Island Borough, except those residing on the Kodiak Coast Guard Base.
Kodiak Area	Fish other than steelhead and rainbow trout and salmon	Residents of the Kodiak Area.
COOK INLET AREA	Fish other than salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, char, grayling, and burbot	Residents of the Cook Inlet Area.
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AREA – South-Western District and Green Island	Salmon	Residents of the South-Western District, which is mainland waters from the outer point on the north shore of Granite Bay to Cape Fairfield, and Knight Island, Chenega Island, Bainbridge Island, Evans Island, Elrington Island, Latouche Island, and adjacent islands.

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### Customary and Traditional Use Determinations: Fisheries

CUSTOMARY AND TRADITIONAL USE DETERMINATIONS		
Area	Species	Determination
North of a line from Porcupine Point to Granite Point, and south of a line from Point Lowe to Tongue Point.	Salmon	Residents of the villages of Tatitlek and Ellamar.
Chitina Subdistrict of the Upper Copper River District	Salmon	Residents of Chitina, Cantwell, Chistochina, Copper Center, Gakona, Gulkana, Mentasta Lake, and Tazlina.
Glennallen Subdistrict of the Upper Copper River District	Salmon	Residents of the Prince William Sound Area and residents of Healy Lake, Dot Lake, Northway, Tanacross, Tetlin, Tok and those individuals living along the Alaska Highway from the Alaskan/Canadian border to Dot Lake, along the Tok Cutoff from Tok to Mentasta Pass, and along the Nabesna Road.
Waters of the Copper River between National Park Service regulatory markers located near the mouth of Tanada Creek, and in Tanada Creek between National Park Service regulatory markers identifying the open waters of the creek.	Salmon	Residents of Mentasta Lake and Dot Lake.
Remainder of the Prince William Sound Area	Salmon	Residents of the Prince William Sound Area.
YAKUTAT AREA - Freshwater upstream from the terminus of streams and rivers of the Yakutat Area from the Doame River to the Tsiu River	Salmon	Residents of the area east of Yakutat Bay, including the islands within Yakutat Bay, west of the Situk River drainage, and south of and including Knight Island.
Freshwater upstream from the terminus of streams and rivers of the Yakutat Area from the Doame River to Point Manby.	Dolly Varden, steelhead trout, and smelt	Residents of the area east of Yakutat Bay, including the islands within Yakutat Bay, west of the Situk River drainage, and south of and including Knight Island.
Remainder of the Yakutat Area	Dolly Varden, trout, smelt and eulachon	Residents of Southeastern Alaska and Yakutat Areas.
SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA AREA - District 1 - Section 1-E in waters of the Naha River and Roosevelt Lagoon	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt and eulachon	Residents of the City of Saxman.
District 1 – Section 1-F in Boca de Quadra in waters of Sockeye Creek and Hugh Smith Lake within 500 yards of the terminus of Sockeye Creek	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt and eulachon	Residents of the City of Saxman.
District 2 – North of the latitude of the northern-most tip of Chasina Point and west of a line from the northern-most tip of	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt and eulachon	Residents of the City of Kasaan and in the drainage of the southeastern shore of the Kasaan Peninsula west of 132°East 20' West longitude

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### Customary and Traditional Use Determinations: Fisheries

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CUSTOMARY AND TRADITIONAL USE DETERMINATIONS		
Area	Species	Determination
Chasina Point to the eastern-most tip of Grindall Island to the eastern-most tip of the Kasaan Peninsula		and east of 132° East 25' West longitude.
District 3 - Section 3-A	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt and eulachon	Residents of the townsite of Hydaburg.
District 3 - Section A	Halibut and bottomfish	Residents of Southeast Area.
District 3 - Section 3-B in waters east of a line from Point Ildfonso to Tranquil Point	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt and eulachon	Residents of the City of Klawock and on Prince of Wales Island within the boundaries of the Klawock Heenya Corporation land holdings as they exist in January 1989, and those residents of the City of Craig and on Prince of Wales Island within the boundaries of the Shaan Seet Corporation land holdings as they exist in January 1989.
District 3 - Section 3-C in waters of Sarkar Lakes	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt and eulachon	Residents of the City of Klawock and on Prince of Wales Island within the boundaries of the Klawock Heenya Corporation land holdings as they exist in January 1989, and those residents of the City of Craig and on Prince of Wales Island within the boundaries of the Shaan Seet Corporation land holdings as they exist in January 1989.
District 5 - North of a line from Point Barrie to Boulder Point	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt and eulachon	Residents of the City of Kake and in Kupreanof Island drainages emptying into Keku Strait south of Point White and north of the Portage Bay boat harbor.
District 9 - Section 9-A	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt and eulachon	Residents of the City of Kake and in Kupreanof Island drainages emptying into Keku Strait south of Point White and north of the Portage Bay boat harbor.
District 9 - Section 9-B north of the latitude of Swain Point	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt and eulachon	Residents of the City of Kake and in Kupreanof Island drainages emptying into Keku Strait south of Point White and north of the Portage Bay boat harbor.
District 10 - West of a line from Pinta Point to False Point Pybus	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt and eulachon	Residents of the City of Kake and in Kupreanof Island drainages emptying into Keku Strait south of Point White and north of the Portage Bay boat harbor.
District 12 - South of a line from Fishery Point to south Passage Point and north of the latitude of Point Caution	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt and eulachon	Residents of the City of Angoon and along the western shore of Admiralty Island north of the latitude of Sand Island, south of the latitude of Thayer Creek, and west of 134° 30' W. long., including Killisnoo Island.
District 13 - Section 13-A south of the latitude of Cape Edward	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt and	Residents of the City and Borough of Sitka in drainages which empty into Section 13-B north of

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### Customary and Traditional Use Determinations: Fisheries

CUSTOMARY AND TRADITIONAL USE DETERMINATIONS		
Area	Species	Determination
District 13 – Section 13-B north of the latitude of Redfish Cape	eulachon	the latitude of Dorothy Narrows.
District 13 – Section 13-C	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt and eulachon	Residents of the City and Borough of Sitka in drainages which empty into Section 13-B north of the latitude of Dorothy Narrows.
District 13 – Section 13-C east of the longitude of Point Elizabeth	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt and eulachon	Residents of the City and Borough of Sitka in drainages which empty into Section 13-B north of the latitude of Dorothy Narrows.
District 13 – Section 13-C east of the longitude of Point Elizabeth	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt and eulachon	Residents of the City of Angoon and along the western shore of Admiralty Island north of the latitude of Sand Island, south of the latitude of Thayer Creek, and west of 134° 30' W. long., including Killisnoo Island.
District 14 – Section 14-B and 14-C	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt and eulachon	Residents of the City of Hoonah and in Chichagof Island drainages on the eastern shore of Port Frederick from Gartina Creek to Point Sophia.
Remainder of the Southeastern Alaska Area	Dolly Varden, trout, smelt and eulachon	Residents of Southeastern Alaska and Yakutat Areas.